THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOL-

"Wherefore alaw he him? Because his own works

The tercentenary of this atrocity oc-

curred August 24th, 1872. Its consideration now may deepen our love of Protestantism, inspire new gratitude for the progress of civilization and our kindlier times, and nurture a healthy repugnance to intolerance and its steadfast advocates. While Luther was marching to the Diet at Worms, 1521, Levevre and Favel began to preach reform in France. The truth spread rapidly. Though proscribed, persecuted, and martyred, Protestants multiplied year after year, until, in 1562, they were believed to be one fourth of the French population. Catholic hostility, hitherto partially baffled, became more violently pronounced, and roused to aggression all possible influences and powers. Francis I. crystallized the rising sentiment in the avowal that he wished in his kingdom "only one king, one faith, and one law." There widely prevailed a growing desire for the utter extirpation of all so-called heterodox, especially evangelicals. "Catholic orators preached it from all their pulpits, the nuncio and the Duke of Alba had counselled it for ten years. Pius V. recommended it in his letters, and Catharine, in 1568, and even before, predicted it to the Italian ambassadors." Coligny, the Protestant leader, warned of approaching calamity, was besought to leave Paris. In April, 1572, Alemanni signified that the design matured by the queen mother for reestablishing the unity of the faith was about to be accomplished. Michiel declares it was premeditated, privately to the Pope. In a letter he says: "I am convinced it will come to governors to collect forces to cut to pieces those who resist."

St. Bartholomew is reputed to have been flaved alive, and a knife is his symbol. The annual festival in his honor was deemed a fit time to inaugurate Huguenot extermination. The people, delirious from excitement and revelry, would be ripe for riot. Admiral Coligny, first among the Reformed, was also first soldier and citizen of France. His influence on the Crown now deemed intolerably prejudicial and obstructive, cowardly precaution required his destruction. At midnight, August 23d, he was wounded in the street by an assassin hired by Catharine de Medicis. The irresolute Charles IX., less determined and ferocious than his mother and her brutal allies, called on Coligny, and expressed sympathy and regrets. The Admiral called him to his bedside, and frankly warned him against his evil counsellors, especially his mother. Interrogated by Catherine, the king refused to expose Coligny's counsels. At length, overcome by her malignant persistence, he fell into a rage and revealed everything. That unnatural mother then portrayed to her wavering and relenting son the perils of hesitation. Standing upon her feet, she besought him to give Coligny and the Protestants no quarter. She plied all her arts, repeated every calumny, rallied his self love, and roused his anger .-Calling to her aid her most astute and wiley accomplices, they assured the young king they were already exposed to vengeance, too far committed to retire; that all Paris would be in arms in spite of royal decrees; and that it was a good occasion to please the Pope and all the Catholics. Overcome rather than convinced, Charles at length signed the decree, crying out in equal wrath and vexation: "On, then, since the die is cast; but let none remain to call for vengeance.'

fled before the preparing tragedy, and the deepening darkness brought on the supreme hour. At noon of night, the queen-mother and her guilty son shuddered with dread in the royal palace .-A pistol shot without filled the weak young monarch with remorse, and he ordered the arrest of the falling stroke. It was too late. The "royal tigress" at | than into prayer. We need more like his side, anticipating his irresolution, had commenced the signal, and, while like him, can say, "I wholly followed I am therefore of opinion it is far more the Protestants. The cloudless, starry serenity of an August heaven never, perhaps, looked down on so despicably deep an antithesis as then unveiled in a moment. Forth flew the flull furies. The first and fiercest assassin rushed into Coligny's chamber, and, stabbing him dead, flung him on the pavement below. Here they cut off his head for the Herodias-like Catharine, who wished to present it to the Pope. The Huguenots in the Louvre were called down into the court one after another and dispatched by halberdiers, a crowd of nobles and court-ladies looking on. The leaders riding fiercely forth from street to street roused the people to frenzy by the cry: "Kill! kill! Blood-letting is good in August. By the King's command .-Death to Huguenots! Kill!" Sixty thousand assassins, armed with every human chase, raged about on all sides, ever it learned at all, it learned well.

Religious Department. and, regardless of sex, age, or rank, murdered all members of the hated faith The tumult of exploding arquebus and crashing hatchet, of curses mingled with woman's frantic cries and dying groans was heartrending beyond description.

"For hideously, 'mid rape and sack, The murderer's laughter answered back His prey's convulsive laughter."

Many prominent victims, horribly mutilated, were dragged through the streets, amid vulgar derision, and in tattered fragments thrown into the Seine. The massacre raged till the streets, if not Romanish hate, were glutted. Manhood was obliterated, womanhood abandoned her tenderness, and, like ghouls and vampires, they prowled about the city, "consumed with an appetite for blood." Thus the night wore away, and sun of that blessed Sabbath shone with its clear, kind light upon thousands of dishonored and desolate homes: and the air, which should have been hushed from sound until the psalm of devotion woke it, carried upon its startled billows the yells of fierce blasphemers, flushed and drunk with murder, and the shricks of parting spirits, like a host of unburied witnesses, crying from beneath the altar unto God: 'How long, O Lord! how long?""

PETTY ANNOYINGS. Suppose there should be a fellow lexterous that, walking along the street, and seeing an old gentleman passing by, he could give him a nip in a manner so | they did not get their money back from no one could know how it was done; and suppose he should rejoice to see the old gentleman jump. Suppose there was a little boy so cunning that, stooping, he could hit the man so that he should not know who hit him, and he should laugh to see the man rise up and look around in amazement to see where the | if a man has capital he can buy grain to and that Salviati, Nuncio of Paris, was blow came from. Suppose one should commissioned to communicate the plot | throw a torpedo under a man's feet so deftly as not to be discovered in the act, der in the manure. English feeders and should enjoy seeing the man jump this-that is, to extermination, and well and look in vain to see who it was that as well as the pounds of beef and mutwill it be for their majesties if they do | threw it. Suppose there should be one one tenth of what they have counselled." | who, for his own pleasure, everywhere he The king, writing to his agent at Brus- | went, gave some annoyance to everybody | \$6.65. A ton of corn meal costs \$32. sels of a providential "opportunity of that passed him, in ways so artful as not | Therefore in feeding that amount we assuring perpetual quiet to his kingdom, to be detected. Would you praise him? should receive therefor, either in milk or and of doing something for the good of Would you say that he was an expert increased value in the animal \$15.35, Christianity," says: "It is probable that | fellow? Would you call him a perfect | which added to the value of the manure the conflagration will extend to the other | genius? If you should see a person sit- | would return the full cost of the outlay. cities of France, which, imitating the ting on the corner of a street, and some- Can we do this? This will depend on DIGGING AND CARE OF POTAexample of Paris, will lay hands upon how making uncomfortable everybody what is being produced and what price all Protestants. I have written to the | who went by, and he should laugh, and | is received for the product. One thing for a half an hour tell you how he had may be laid down as a fact needing no fixed this man, and how he had played further proofs:-we cannot do it with a trick on that man, would you not feel other than good animals. We cannot that there was not another such miscre- feed scrub stock of any kind at a profit ant in society? And yet persons do the even in the ordinary way. Neither can same thing mentally. They see all the | we get full returns from purchased grain little obliquities that there are in men, by half feeding. If fed to young stock, and use them as a means of annoving it should be given liberally enough to them. They see things which they produce rapid growth and early maturiought not to see. There are many things ty; if to cows in milk, they should give in life which you ought not to see, and an abundant flow; if to beef they should which, if you do see them, you ought to be fed to fatness. Other things being pretend not to see. There is a kind of equal, he who feeds the best gets the deception which I think will be forgiven. | best returns from that which is fed out. Do you suppose that at table you ought - Maine Farmer. to see all the things that happen? If a lady takes a swallow of tea before it is quite cool, ought you to know it ? Nevfarm as manure; can you tell me of any er. A thousand little things are hap-

> see.—Beecher. IMITATION .- We are creatures of imitation, and the vices of our neighbors are imitated more readily than their virtues. A Prince limps by necessity, and all the Court are soon found limping in mitation; a Princess bends in sickness, and the world of women bend in sympathy; a Bishop has a sing-song in his voice, and all the preachers in his state catch the tune. The copy is worse than the original fault in each case: The limp is plainer, the bend is lower, the song is more of a whine. As christians we limp in duty through example; we bend to temptations because others do, and we sing or sigh by sympathy.

pening in life which a proper delicacy

would lead you to act as if you did not

"We do not speak our words or think our own thoughts." I repeat it: we imitate vices more readily than virtues. Peter's denial has been copied more than his fearless declaration of truth, amid jeers and ridicule. We have merited the look of regret and reproof that made Peter weep, and the rebuke. "What is that to thee, follow thou me," more than the title, "firm as a rock," which Christ

The waning sun of August 24, 1872, gave Simon in his new name. We imitate John oftener forsaking Christ and fleeing, than in his following Christ to the trial and the cross; we follow each other into sin more readily than into duty; we imitate each other into sin more rapidly than into duty we imitate each other in denving Christ by silence more than speaking for Jesus; Joshua, who are willing to stand alone in the path of duty; we need more who. they spoke, the bell of St. Germain the Lord my God." Not, I followed advisable to bury the salt somewhere bel'Auxarois heavily tolled the doom of Him as well as my neighbor; not, I fol- low the surface. lowed Him as well as the average of Christians: not. I followed Him as well as my minister; but "I wholly followed the Lord my God." We need to stand for ourselves and speak for ourselves, on much salt was used. No doubt this earth, for every man must give an ac-

count of himself at last. HOME EDUCATION. - Wesley's home education under the tutelage of his parents themselves was peculiar, and well calculated to initiate him early in habits of honor and perseverance in accomplishing any object he might undertake. fested with twitch grass. I sowed at "Why, my dear," said his father to his the rate of about 15 bushels an acre; mother, or she to him (I forget which) while patiently teaching one of their children a simple lesson, which it was slow to learn, "why my dear, do you tell that dull boy the same thing twenty times over?" "Because," replied the other, "nineteen times won't do. If I tell him but nineteen times, all my labor is lost, but the twentieth secures the object!" All classical antiquity has not bequeathed us a maxim of more practiinstrument of violence and slaughter, cal wisdom. In such a school Wesley's dashed forth, crying: "For God's sake and the King!" Princes, nobles, plebi-est things by being taught the smallest, "line upon line, precept upon precept, ans, soldiers, and monks joining the in- here a little and there a little," till what-

Maricultural Department

I. D. R. COLLINS, Editor. WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE HAY CROP?

The crop of hay is now stored in the barns, and following the hay famine of last year it is a very satisfactory one .-It has cost a deal of labor to grow it and we are still painfully cognizant of the severe labor, protracted through several weeks, required to harvest and store it. The question now comes up, "What are we to do with it?" We want to realize some money out of it-we ought to realize the greatest possible profit from it. Manure we need in much greater quantities than we shall be likely to obtain, and manure we must have. Manure will bring us money in the course of time if applied to the farm, but we want to realize ready money as well as the manure. To what stock shall we feed it in order to realize from it the greatest amount of manure and the most money? This is a question much more easily asked than answered. It is a question which the wise and thoughtful will do well to discuss for the benefit of those who are shorter sighted or less favored with the means on which to base judgment. Last year large quantities of corn, from necessity, were bought to enable farmers to keep through even the small stock not sacrificed. Of course the income of the stock fed. This year, since there is plenty of hay for all the stock in the state, we "guess" farmers will be reluctant to buy corn unless they can see the way clear to get their money back. This may not be the best course -in certain cases it would not be-for feed, when he gets a portion of its value returned from the stock, and the remaincount the value of the manure returned ton. According to Mr. Lawes, the manure from a ton of corn meal is worth

SALT AS MANURE.

vals left unsalted.

covering for grain, and salt also.

I have not found this objection to ap-

ply so strongly to grass lands, unless

the meadow fescue abounded, and too

moisture carries the salt directly down-

wards amongst the roots, and dry weath-

or does not affect it in the same way,

but still it must be very carefully ap-

plied. Many years ago I tried sowing

salt on a walk in my garden, much in-

the result was complete destruction of

the twitch grass. I saw from this ex-

periment that I had sowed too much to

assist vegetation; and many times since

I have scattered, as experiment, small

quantities of salt over grass lands, enough

to make it look a little whitened,-the

lands, salt must be very carefully used.

"I have some idea of using salt on my

subject from the Potato Book as both timely and practical: processes between and inclusive, potatoes are unquestionably the most abused and in the long catalogue of errors pe-

ESSENTIALS OF THE MILK-ROOM .-Your milk-room should be moist, in order to prevent the cream from drying on the top, which always interferes very its keeping qualities. Your milk-room salt just discernable, in fact, and always with the effect of killing the grass, show-Stock Journal. ing that as a top dressing to meadow

An Illinois youngster who wanted to I attribute this to the fact that the salt build a fire to roast potatoes, succeeded does not do so much injury to the roots, admirably. He went into the barn and when mixed with the soil, but if it re- | built one in the hay-loft.

mains in contact with the herbage any

length of time, it seriously injures it. In all these cases of top dressing I noticed the land to be somewhat whitened by the salt for some time after applying it, notwithstanding some rain had fallen at intervals.

In the case of the salted walk, there was however a most marked effect, produced the following summer, on some clover accidentally sown on it.

This walk had been formed by removing all the surface soil to a depth of about six inches, for the purpose of exposing pure red sand, which formed the subsoil. and was very poor-almost in fact bar-Near this was a small patch of clover, saved for the plough, but not being required, had been allowed to go to During the following winter. (succeeding the salting) the clover heads broken of by the wind, had been driven into the depression formed by the walk, and the snow and rain had buried them in the soil during spring thaws.

From this seeding, the following sum mer there was a most remarkably thick crop of clover, quite a mat in fact; and this crop continued equally abundant during two or three years that succeeded. I attribute this rank growth, on such poor soil, entirely to the salt.

Numbers of visitors saw the experiment. The quality of the soil being so poor, left no doubt on any one's mind that the growth was entirely due to the salt. I have used salt in my garden many years to free the walks from weeds: and on our asparagus bed in particular, I use abundance of it. But although it kills all the fescue meadow grasses, many of the large coarse grasses, that seed the first year, and all the clover seems to thrive wonderfully well where it is carefully used. I had a tulip bed much infested with weeds, and as they could not be hoed out, I was advised to sow salt thickly over it in the fall. But certainly the end was not answered, for next spring I had a most extraordinary growth of clover and timothy, the seeds of which were in the manure applied. A further proof that salt when not in actual contact with herbage does not injure the following crop, but instead benefits it to an immense extent.-Cor. Canada Farmer.

We make the following extract on this

"From planting to cooking, and in all things ever cultivated for human use: culiar to this excellent esculent, one of the most outrageous is neglecting to harvest them as soon as they are ripe. No other crop was ever maltreated in this way. When any other crop is fully matured, the farmer secures it at once lest it wastes and decays. But potatoce, being out of sight, are out of mind until a convenient season. When the farmer can find nothing else to do he digs them, and then perhaps complains of them for one who has used it to advantage to any | being of bad character. Any other crop would be as bad, or worse, if treated in Yes. I have, and my father and broth- a similar manner. Potatoes are not uner have used it for some years. In fact, frequently left in the ground several ever since we could buy it at a low price weeks after being ripe, as though they at the wells. I have used it on all kinds were dead stones and undamageable, inof grain, wheat, oats, barley and peas. stead of living, perishable organisms, On these crops I sow about five bushels | subject to all the conditions, transformaof salt to an acre, sometimes only three. tions and diseases that pertain to all As a guide to you, I may observe, that | vital structures. It is seldom that po-I sow with both hands, and grasp as tatoes are not more or less damaged by much as the hand will hold, and as the | neglect to harvest at the proper time, or salt is moist the hand will thus hold by improper management in harvesting, about twice the quantity it will of grain; however well they may have been raised salt will not fly as far from the hand as and matured. When the tops of potato plants wither the tubers are ripe, and, As to benefit derived, I have found like other crops, will be injured if not the grain average six bushels an acre of at once gathered and taken care of. If wheat and barley, the first crop, and allowed to be once soaked in the ground more from peas and oats; and almost as | by a severe or prolonged rain after rimuch benefit the next, especially if elo- pening, they lose irreparably some dever followed. I have carefully noted gree of their sweet flavor and some porthis fact, and more especially where tion of their nutrient properties; nor are young clover followed barley; there was they so sound and vital for seed potathen a marked improvement. The dif- toes; and every rain augments the damage, rendering them both less palatable ference was carefully shown by interand less wholesome. What farmer can be ignorant of the fact that the potatoes Our mode of applying salt is to sow he digs in November and December are it on the land just before we sow the less dry and sweet than those he ate grain; one harrowing being sufficient from the same field in September and If sown on the surface, salt will re- October previously? Potatoes should main a long time unchanged, especially not be exposed to the air, sun or wind in dry weather; and applied thus, it to dry them, but the reverse. Every does not produce as good results. I have potato that becomes uncovered before it seen the land look quite whitened after is ripe, or which protrudes above its earthy covering, soon becomes blighted sowing salt on the surface; the rain and we are lead into pleasure more readily dews not being sufficient entirely to dis- in the exposed part—a fact which proves solve it, and its immediate contact with | that it is defenseless against aerial elefoliage, I am sure, is bad at any time. | ments and its need when dug of immedi-

materially with its successful manipulation, causing the butter to fill with specks, and retaining in it an undue quality of casein, which interferes with should also be light. All white light contains what is called a "chemical ray," and is necessary to develop the rich, healthy color in the butter which all butter-makers desire. It is not necessary to admit the direct rays of the sun, as indirect light appears to answer every purpose. Of course, you understand the room should be cool. This, however, should be accomplished without admitting strong draughts of air, from which the surface of the milk should at all times be protected .- National Live

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(Successor to F. P. Chener, Barton, Vermont, July 15, 1872. 28-tf

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e, which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Price.

E. F. DUTTON.

In Probate Court held at Irasburgh, within and said District, on the 24th day of August. A. D. 1872.

An instrument, purporting to be the last will and to tament, of Rhoda Humphrey, late of Barton, in saidistrict, deceased, being presented to the Court by W. H. Hoyt, the Executor therein named, for Probate.

It is ordered by said court, that all persons concern therein be notified to appear at a session of said court to be holden at the Probate Office in Irasburgh, on the 12th day of Sept., 1872, and show cause, if any the may have, against the probate of said will.

For which purpose, it is further ordered, that a count of the record of this order be published three wes successively in the Orleans County Monitor, print at Earton, in said district, previous to said the appointed for hearing.

By the Court.—Attest,

By the Court.—Attest, L. S. THOMPSON, Register